MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1846.

Travelers and others leaving the City in the afternoon are informed that an Evening Edition of The Tribuse is printed every day, containing the Stock Sales, Markets, News by the Southern mall, &c. up to 3 o'clock.

By inquiring of the Newsboys for the Evening Edition of The Tribuse every one will be able to take with him the latest news up to the time of leaving the City.

It is not the first nor the second time that it has at-

NO EXTRA will be issued from The Tribune Office NO EXTRA will be Issued from The Tribune Office this day unless we have intelligence direct from General Taylor's Camp, our Naval force in the Guif, or other News of very decided interest or importance. The EVEXING EDITION of The Tribune, however, which we regularly publish the year round, will contain all the items of News, Including the Stock Sales, Markets, &c. received from all quarters up to two o'clock in the afternoon. Persons wishing to send to their friends the very latest News by the Malls and Boats which leave the City in the afternoons, will find the Evening Edition of The Tribune for sale at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing, or they can the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing, or they can procure the paper from the Newsboys.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Middletown and New Hoper. —We are compelled to de-cline the articles sent us from each of these cities ar-guing the 'Bridge' question, not always with due cour-tey. We have said all we we consider necessary on the subject, and cannot open our columns at our own cost to purely local controversies. The feeling excited cost to purely local controversies. The reciti by this feud is already quite too acrimonious.

Soldiers -- Recruiting -- The Tribune and the

Courier and Enquirer. We recently took the liberty of telling the naked, honest truth to the laboring men whom our Government is desirous of enlisting to serve five years in the Army at six or seven dollars a month, with such board, lodging, and chances of death by pestilence, exposure, privation and battle as are known to be the soldier's portion. We believed and still believe it our duty to tell that truth. Can any one seriously doubt it? Suppose the contemplated increase of our regular Army to 15,000 men, entailing a beavily increased expense on the Nation for five acres of bounty land, inalienably secured to the solvery lowest terms on which men should be asked to peril their lives in long marches over the arid, foodless deserts, up the steep, rugged mountains, and through the narrow, difficult passes of Mexico, where fifty good men may stop a thousand, and cannot be dislodged but at a beavy expenditure of life. Volunteering for a frolicsome dash of three or four months at 'the halls of the Montezumas,' is one thing; but calisting for five years is quite another; we insist that we who stay at home and enjoy its comforts in comparative safety, case and abundance, ought to pay fairly those whom we hire to go soldiering. They are generally needy; but is that a reason why we should take their labor and their blood for nothing?-They are mostly ignorant; shall we therefore stand | gress power quietly by and see them deluded by representations which are known to be unfounded fraudulent? We shall not do it! The truth shall be told them, cost what it may. Then if any choose or are driven by necessity to enlist, our duty is done. But what we proposed in their Schalf had in substance been previously urged upon Congress by Hon. Andrew Stewart, whom we knew and confided in as the the right sort of a Whig for long years

a brawling, furious Loco-Foco. Mr. Stewart's pro-

until it is agreed to; nor then unless a change is

half the Officers from the ranks. In our deliberate

judgment, laboring men have quite long enough suf-

fill trenches, so that Members of Congress may

shine as Colonels and their sons be educated at the

public expense and directly appointed Ensigns and

Lieutenants. We are bound to do something to-

ward the spoiling of this game if life is spared us,

names will suffice to defeat our purpose. omitting all that sets forth the changes we advocate-It asserts that our article appears " at this moment Gaines is under discipline at Washington for call- or pneducated, and while maintained ple have rushed to arms-of the officers racing with each other to Governors for the chance to be received into the service and regiments rejected—then we have many more men already on foot than we need. Every supporter of the War insists that it is to be ulars in service, 50,000 Volunteers eager for fight | country again in September. and more offering, are we enlisting thousands more

The Courier does us the honor to say

The Courier does us the honor to say:

"We venture to say, there was no treason perpetrated in this country during the last wift, nor has there ever come to light the treasonable intents of any individual excepting Arnold, which compared in inismy with the following extract from the leading editorial article in yesterday's Tribane.

"We recret the necessity which compels any farther allusion to The Tribane; but we feel that it is due to the character of our city not to suffer such a derilish article as this to pass without comment, or without calling upon the friends of the writer to put a stop to such infamous editorials. The whole history of the Press in the United States, exhibits nothing quite so vile; and for the very reason that it cannot be punished by law, there is ancessity for erushing the recklessness of the seriter. His Fourierism, and Abolitionism, and even his Anti-Rentism, the people may tolerate; because, once exposed, his power to so mischief measurably ceases—But Treason such as this—appeals to the worst passions of our nature, to orippie thearm of Government in waging a war with a foreign power—is a crime for which the law furnishes no punishment and which cannot tail to accompilsh its "tie purposes before any remedy can be applied. It is, they fore, an offence, which in anexched state of the public m' and its sure to lead to scenes of violence; and con-

The fellow who ventures his sixpence worth of chracter on such palpable attempts to stimulate outrage and murder, bad already asserted that such a course as ours with regard to this iniquitous War would not be tolerated in England nor elsewhere than in this Country-that if a London paper were thus to oppose a War prosecuted by the British Government, its office would be destroyed by a mob or in the Courier's own words,

"The building whence it issued would be rated to the round, its types destroyed, and its Editor made to fice for is life from the indignation of an outroged and usualted

The object of all this is very plain, notwithstanding the hypocritical pretence of deprecating such violence; but this repetition of the incitement impels us to expose its atrocity and falsehood.

The recent War of Great Britain on China, known as 'the Opium War,' was openly and fearlessly denounced throughout by a large portion of the British Press, and especially by the Religious journals. The Poet Campbell thus characterized it:

"No more be styled the Empress of the Main

Who strike not now for Glory but for Gain; Pour o'er the feeble land the poison flood, And drive the guilty bargain home with blood."

But Campbell, instead of being mobbed or 'crushed' as a traitor, lies entombed in Westminster Ab-

During the Opium War, a public meeting assembled in London, with a Peer of the Realm, the Earl of Stanhope, at its head, and passed a series of resolutions condemnatory of the War, and ordered them to be sent to the Emperor of China that he might know there were Englishmen who disapproved of the invasion of his dominions and slaughter of his People. One of the resolutions was the following,

Resolved. That this meeting laments that the Moral and

ish subjects introducing Oplum into Chinz in direct viola-

Addresses to the people were moreover published, dissuading them from enlisting in the Army. All this was published in the London papers of the SEE OUTSIDE OF TO-DAY'S PAPER. time without even a threat of personal injury to the

tempted to excite a mob to violence and outrage against those whom it hates. In July, 1834, when, owing to its ferocious denunciations of the Abolitionists, a farious and law-defying mob held virtual possession of our City, assaulting dwellings, churches and persons obnoxious to its hate, and when the Mayor called out the citizens by Proclamation to assist in restoring tranquillity, the Courier (11th July) proclaimed-

July) proclaimed—
"It is time, for the reputation of the City, and perhaps for the welfare of themselves, that these Abolitionists and Amaigamationists ahould know the ground on which they stand. They are, we learn, always clamorous with the Police for protection, and demand it as a right inherent to their characters as American citizens. Now we tell them that, when they openly and publicly outrage public feeling, they have no right to demand protection from the People they thus fusuit. When they endeavor to disseminate opinions which, if generally embibed, must infallibly destroy our National Union, and produce scenes of blood and carage horrid to think of; when they thus preach up treason and murder, the agis of the

scenes of blood and carrage and the term of the term of the they thus preach up treason and murder, the agis of the Law indignantly withdraws its shelter from them.

"When they vilify our religion by classing the Redeemer of the world in the lowest grade of the human species; when they debase the noble race from which we spring—when they debase the noble race from which we spring—the state of the term of the te when they debase the noble race from which we spring—
that race which called civilization into existence, and from
which have proceeded all the great, the brave and the good
that have ever lived—and place it in the same scale as the
most stupid, feroctous and cowardly of the divisions into
which the Creator has divided mankind, then they place
themselves beyond the pale of all law, for they violate every
law, divine and human. Ought but, we ask, our City authorities to make them understand this; to tell them that
they proceed their treasonable and beauty plans at their
own peril?

Such is the man, such the means, by which he

Such is the man, such the means, by which he years to come, were really necessary or desirable, seeks to bully Freemen out of the rights of Free (as we know it is not.) ought not the poor men who Speech and Free Thought. There are those who are to be culisted to be fairly paid? We insisted cower before his threats and his rufflan appeals to that they ought to be-that ten dollars a month, mob violence-here is one who never will! All the with a discharge at the end of the War, and 160 powers of Land-jobbing and Slave-jobbing cannot drive us one inch from the ground we have assumed dier or his widow and their heirs, would be the of determined and open hostility to this atrocious War, its contrivers and abettors. Let those who threaten us with assassination understand, once for all, that we pity while we despise their baseness.

Executive Usurpation. ' In War, Law is silent,' but a free press will yet speak. The Missouri papers of both parties are fearlessly denouncing the usurpation committed by Mr. Polk in appointing Hon. Sterling Price, a M. C. from that State, Colonel of a Regiment of Volunteers he is to raise in Missouri for the subjugation of Santa Fé. Mr. Price is to go out as a sort of Political Agent or Diplomatist-probably to be Provisional Governor of the Province when conquered-but Mr. Polk has no power to make him a Colonel of Volunteers. The Federal Constitution gives Con-

"To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the inws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel inva-

"To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reser-ing to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

This provision has already been expressly violated by Congress, in defiance of the most strenuous exertions of the Whigs and Mr. Calhoun, by a bill while the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer was authorizing the President to appoint the higher officers whose appointment is thus 'reserved to the position (\$10 a month and 160 acres of land to each States respectively.' Congress has thus given the soldier) was voted for by every Whig but five in the President power to appoint Generals-which they House when it was taken. It was voted down by the had no shadow of right to give-and he has taken Loco-Foco majority ; but it is not a whit less just and the power to appoint Colonals on his own motion .honest now than it was before. We shall continue Hon. E. D. Baker (Whig) of Illinois has thus been appointed, and is raising a regiment. If we are to to advocate it and advise laboring men not to enlist secute a War of Invasion, the fairest way would be to abolish the Constitution at once and make the President Dictator with unlimited powers. Despotmade in our Military system, so as to take at least ism is only rendered more detestable by covering it mantle of Republican forms which are fered themselves to be used to stop bullets and utterly disregarded

Robert Owen at Albany.

This gentleman on Friday evening and Saturday morning last addressed the Convention, the first on the principles of Civil Government, and the second on their application to practice, carnestly urging the and no threats of assassination or volleys of hard Members to a speedy adoption of his proposed New Constitution as the only means by which to termi-The Courier does not venture to dispute a single nate the endless differences of opinion which must statement of our article, of which it copies a part. arise among them as they advance in their discussions of questions of improvements on a Constitution, the fundamental principles of which, except when the Country is doubtless in want of men to | those of equal rights, and a just practical equality, carry on the War"-which is not true. Gen. Tay- he said were opposed to Nature, false and in praclor has more men than he wants at present; Gen | tice injurious to all, whether rich or poor, educated by the State ing out and accepting too many men. If half be of New-York, never could be made to become pertrue that is told of the alacrity with which the Peo- manently advantageous to any party. He was listened to with respectful interest by large audiences comprising a large portion of the Members of the Convention.

Mr. Owen left Albany on Saturday evening for our City, and will return to Europe in the next a short one: then why, with several thousand Reg- steamship from Boston. He expects to visit this

ILLINOIS .- The 'Liberty' party has nominated RICKARD EXLLS of Adams Co. for Governor and ABRAHAM SMITH of Vermillion Co. for Lieut. Governor. They have also candidates for Congress in all but the two lower Districts, as follows:

III. ELIJAH BACON Edgar Co. V. ELI WILSON, Peoria. OWEN LOVEJOY, Bureau. VI Wait Falcott, Win'go VII. Willam Lewis, Putnam. They have three Lecturers constantly in the field,

several Newspapers, and are about to issue 20,000 Tracts for the campaign. VERMONT .- A thin Loco-Foco State Convention

met at Montpelier recently, and nominated

For Governor-John Smith, (ex M. C.) St. Albans.
" Lieut, Gov. - Thuman B. Ranson, Norwich. Treasurer-DANIEL BALDWIN Montpeller

The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions

reported that they could not agree! -so no resolu tions were adopted. The certainty that Polk & Co are hostile to Protection-that the Sub-Treasury is to be passed—the fact that Annexation has involved us in an unrighteous and most expensive War, as the Whies all along predicted-and finally the utter death and burial of 549 40', (James K. Polk, undertaker.) have left 'the party, in the Free States nothing to resolve about. They ought to have been consistent and declined to nominate. That is of no consequence, however.

MAINE. - Several more attempts by the Legislative majority to agree on a candidate for U.S. Senator. bave resulted in failures. The last ballot stood Senate Caucus-Anderson 14, Hamlin, 12, Scat. do 29, do 52 Farther efforts are to be made to find the line of

49° and settle upon it. Loco State Convention, Portland, July 1st. Whig do. Augusta, July 8th. Governor to be nominated.

The Cleveland Plaindealer, one of the ablest Loco-Foco papers in Ohio, takes strong ground against adding any more territory to the Union to be cursed with Slavery. Here is an extract:

"The West has but to say that no more slave territory, shall be annexed to this Union, and the dark tide of Slavery will be stayed. It is only in the new Democratic States of the West that this conservative power is to found. Look at the narrow strip of free territory on the North American continent. We are hemmed in with the parallel of forty-nine and British slavery on the North, and Mason & Dixon's line with African slavery on the South. The two realms of tyranny unite to leasen our line. South. The two realms of tyranny unite to lessen our lim its, as in the late Oregon question, and it is time the lovers of freedom should unite in opposing the common enemy by

fixing bounds to their aggressions.

"Now we have no objection to annexing California, and even the whole of Mexico, with this provise, that 'Slavery shall not be admitted." Let the word be passed along the lines, and let the motto be written on the back of every ward, we have the standard or the standard of the lines. man's vote when the quedtion arises: 'No more slave

"We have not seen one Whig paper that has told the regard to Col. Cilley's politics." We regret to learn that The Emancipator does not receive The Tribune. We send it regularly

Religious feeling of the country should be outraged, the character of Christianity disgraced in the cyes of the world, and this Kingdom involved in a war with upward of three hundred and fifty millions of people, in consequence of British party vote; Year 147; Nays 105. NEW-HAMPSHIRE.-A bill incorporating the Bank of Lebanon passed the House on Friday by a full

DISPATCHES FOR THE TRIBUNE BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH LATER FROM MEXICO.

GEN. ARISTA SUPERSEDED BY MEJIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28-Night The French brig Princess Marc, arrived here yesterday, from Tampico, whence she sailed on the 18th inst. We learn from one of the passengers that the authorities at Tampico were divided into

two parties. One of the parties with the military, has Gen. Anastasio [Bustamente?] at its head, and in favor of federation, and Santa Ana. The other party was for arming the people in favor of the federation without Santa Ana.

A third was about raising up when our informant left, but none of the parties had come to any understanding yet. There were at Tampico 12 vessels of different nations at the time of the blockade, 3 British, 3 French, 2 Spanish, 3 American and 1 Bremen. The authorities were about prohibiting the American vessels to take in their cargoes, but at last Captain Saunders of the sloop of war St. Mary's hearing of this, sent a dispatch to the authorities, stating that if there were any detention of American property no property should leave the place. This caused the withdrawal of the order.

The Fort at Tampico, a mud affair, had been washed away by a freshet, a few days previous to

the Mexican service, were laying in the river, above Tampico.

Official dispatches had arrived at Tampico, that Gen. Arista had been removed from the command of the Northern Division of the Army, and General Mejia had superseded him. There were only 1300 troops only at Tampico on the 6th-79 of these were ranaway negroes from New Orleans and Havana. These constitute the whole amount of the Mexican forces from Tampico to the Rio Grande.

YUCATAN DECLARED INDEPENDENT. BALTIMORE, Sunday night. By the arrival of the schooner Marquina at New

Orleans, on the 20th inst. the N. O. Picayune learns that the Legislature at Merida had declared the independence of Yucatan, and its disseverance from the Mexican Republic. It is intended now to appoint Senor Barbex on the setting Yucatan President Some of the most infla. of the Republic. " ential citizens of Yucatan have not hesitated to express their hope that in two or three years from the present time, if not before, they would see these three stars added to the fast increasing number that were now crowding into the banner of the stars and stripes of the United States.

LATER FROM SANTA FE. By the steamer Radnor, from the Missouri River, we learn that an express arrived at Fort Leavenworth on Monday last, from Bent's Fort stating that from 200 to 300 Mexican troops were on their march from Santa Fe, to meet and protect the specie, and fur traders, who left the Mexican country. The express thinks that Bent's Fort is now in pos session of the Mexicans; he also states that it is feared Folger, Blair and Bentner are prisoners in New-Mexico, from the fact that they were absent from Bent's Fort longer than it should have taken them to go to Chihuahua.

FROM MEXICO.

By an arrival at New-Orleans from Havana dates from Mexico to the 30th May had been received. It was very generally believed that Congress will in vest Paredes with dictatorial powers for a limited period, and then suspend its session. Many deputies had openly declared in favor of this course.

A storm has just commenced which prevents sending anything farther to-night.

From the Seat of War.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

BALTIMORE, June 27, 1846, The New-Orleans Picayone of the 20th instant contains some farther intelligence from the Seat of War, given by one of the Legislative Committee. The American Fing was displayed in Fort Paredes, and the army appeared as well contented as could be expected, considering the pause of active hos-

Before the Committee left the Rio Grande, intelligence of the death of Gen. Torrejon reached Mata-moros; it is stated that he died of a fever. After the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, it was thought ne was killed in one or the other of those actions. He was commander of the Mexican division that captured Capt. Thornton's command. There was no certain knowledge in the American camp, as to the position of the Mexican army, but it was generally supposed to be at Monterey. It was also confidently that Gens, Arista and Ampudia, had both left th the capital-the latter charging Arista with having be-trayed the army, and Arista charging Ampudia with

U.S. sloop of war John Adams, brig Lawrence and cutter Woodbury, were off the mouth of the Rio Grande.
Bark William Avy, Capt. Hofman, has arrived from
Brazos Sanlago, having salled thence on the 12th inst.
Capt. Ker, of the 2d dragoons, and Lieut. Scott, of the
7th infantry, came passengers in the bark.
A passenger reports that an express arrived at Mata-

From the N.O. Bee, 20th. By the arrival of the bark Wm. Avy, from Point Isabei, we have received several days later advices from the Army.

The American Army, under General Taylor remains

in the same situation as previously reported, all in fine health and anxiously awaiting marching orders.

health and anxieusly awaiting marching orders.

Correspondence of the Bee.

Foat Banown, June 11.

The effects of too much iddeness is readily perceptible in the camp, and as I stated to you before. I believe a volunteer company must be kept in motion, to ensure discipline sud contentment. We have improved so little in drilling, but not as much as I could desire.

Yesterday the Governor of Texas, Gen. Henderson,) arrived here, from the Capital of his State, and bore striking marks of the full guess of such a journey. In the course of a few days we look for a large number of

striking marks of the fatigues of such a journey. In the course of a few days we look for a large number of mounted Texasa, commanded, I think, by Gen. Burleson, the "great Indian fighter."

A deputation of Tonkewa Indians reached camp this morning from the Nucces, and I expect their braves will be in before night. They are a fine-looking set of men, and profess to be great "bob-a-shelahs." Look out for horses.

No volunteers from Point I sabel as yet. Mexican citizens continue to return to Matamoros very fast.

The health of the Army is still good.

JUNE 13th.

I informed you of the departure of Col. Wilson from this place to occupy some post on the river above. This morn-ing an express reached here from Reyonosa, the bearer of which informed me that before Col. W. reached the town he was informed that no resistance would be made to his entree, and he took, as was done at Matamoros, an undisputed possession of the place, the citizens of which express ed the most friendly feeling toward our troops. Reyenosa as you are doubtless aware, is 60 miles from here, and with a day and a half's march of Camargo, where it is pro-

posed to establish a depot for provisions.

Another item furnished by the arrival, is the fact that Canales, the n-ted robber, had surrendered to Col. Wilson, th 15 men, saying they were all he had under his con mand. He had for a long time, been the terror of the Western frontier, committing depredations upon Mexicans and Texans, and always managing to escape both. Within two months he had 700 or 1,000 men under his command two months he had 700 or 1,000 men under his command on the Aroye Colorado, 30 miles East from this place, and mystery. He is proverbial for trickery, and has in this in if his band with Rancheros, was to take Col. W. by surprise, and put him to great trouble.

Several houses in Matamoros have been converted into spital, and are filled with wounded Mexican soldiers, to whom every attention is paid by our surgeons.

The brig Archelaus arrived at the Brazos on the 12th inst. from Tampico, with Mr. Shatzell, late American Con-

sul at Matameros, and several other Americans, who had been previous ordered from Matameros by the Mexican MATAMOROS .- A private letter, received yester-

and Annows.—A private letter, received yester-day, by the Creole, says, "There are a thousand rumors aftost here, such as, Paredes coming down at the head of 30,000 men to give battle to our army; that Arista and Ampudia have been ordered to be tried for the loss of the battles of the Sth and 9th uit, etc. None of which, however, I can trace to authentic sources."

[N. O. Com. Times, 20.

Prospect to Inno 20. The Returned is off the PENSACOLA, June 20.—The Potomac is off the

Bar, waiting dispatches from Com Conner. The Fal-mouth arrived last evening from the Mexican coast; no news. The Mississippi sailed this morning for the Guif Steamer Gen. Taylor sailed last evening for Orleans. SANTE FE.-There was a rumor at Fort Leavenworth, that the Mexicans would march and occupy

Bent's Fort, and there give battle to the American tro-as they crossed the prairies. Four thousand pers-were at Fort Leavenworth, and they were exceedin hard run for provisions and means of subsistence. Nauvoo.—The St. Louis Reveille says that order relgns at Nauvoo, and that the Mormons had fied.

Gen. Armstrong contradicts the rumor that Sir Robert Peel was opposed to offering the Treaty to our Government, and states that the Premier zealto our Government, ously advocated it.

Proceedings of Congress.

Mr. Buchanan-Camanche Indians-New Maj.

Generals, &c.
Correspondence of The Tribune.
Washington, June 27th, 1846, 5 P. M. The report of Mr. BUCHANAN'S going on the Bench I think is now to be confirmed. I think his name will shortly be sent in.

It is said that Gen. Houston of Texas is to be appointed Major General in the army, under the new bill. Will the country like to have him supersede the gallant Scott in the chief command?

There is quite a delegation of Camanche and other Indians now in this city. They attract as much attention as any other Native meeting that could be

There is no news to day worth crowding into your columns. There is an anxiety and wish that this Congress might burst up and go home.

The President sent in a message to-day. I think it contains some nominations to generalships in the army of invasion for Mexico. RICHELIEU. P. S.—Gen. Taylor was to day nominated Maj. General in the army. W. O. BUTLER of Ky. Maj. General in the Volunteers.

Washington, Saturday, June 27, 1846. SENATE. Opened with the usual ceremonies. Mr. Evans presented a petition for the adoption of some perceable mode of settling national disputes. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Re-

Mr. FAIRFIELD, from the Naval Committee, rehe 6th.

The three gun boats lately built at New-York for of the U.S. ship Boston, which was ordered to be engrossed. On motion of Mr. DAYTON, the Naval Committee

were instructed to inquire whether a contract had been made with Robert L. Stevens for building an iron steamboat, and, if so, report what legislation is ron stramous, and a repetition effect.

Mr. Lewis, from the Finance Committee, reported the Army Appropriation Bill with amendments.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, the Na-

val Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of making appropriation to indemnify officers, seamen and marines of the steam frigate Missouri, for losses incurred by her destruction by fire at Gibraltar. Mr. YULEE gave notice to reconsider the vote re-

jecting the bill to renew Jethro Wood's patent.

Mr. CAMERON presented a petition from the Philadelphia Library Company, relative to the duty on MILLER called up the joint resolution from

the House, granting public ground in Washington for the Washington Monument. Mr. Benton opposed it as a scheme for robbing the people who would contribute their dollars for that proper and patriotic motive; he moved to re-

Mr. MILLER opposed its being recommitted, and advocated its passage.

Mr. Bentos rejoined, and denounced all such begging schemes as frauds upon the community. He was humorous and entertaining.

Mr. Dayros thought it was not a subject to be

ridiculed; he hoped the Senate would pass or reject he bill at once.

Mr. ALLES opposed the resolution. It was only clude the 4th of July, which would enable members to settle their affairs for a three or four months' ses

should last.

SEMT. DAYIS advocated it. After farther debate by Messrs. Benton and Dayton, a motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost—ayes 19, pays 20. The question was then taken, on motion of Mr. Al-LES to recommit it, with instructions to report as to the best site in the country for a monument, and

Fanning, late Collector of Savannah. Granting are rearages for pensions from 1814 to 1846 to Nathaniel Stafford, a soldier of the late war. For relief of John Jones, respecting a wall on Pea Patch island. For relief of Walter Loomis and Abel Gay. Sundry bills from the House were severally taken

up, read twice, and referred.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Own made a personal explanation.

The Resolution to give the Clerk four days leave

of absence, was adon

Chair, and the debate on the Tariff was resumed Mr. BEDINGER spoke in opposition to the Tariff Mr. Ewing of Pa. next obtained the floor, and made a strong constitutional argument in favor of

the Protective policy.

Mr. Pollock followed with a strong Tariff speech, and dwelt much upon the cheat which he to make colored people, who are worth \$250, eligiand had been practiced in reinsylvania, in the max of the Polik's views on the Tariff.

Mr. Towns next addressed the Committee against

Mr. Russell.—If the people so choose, Sir—that tor of Mr. Polk's views on the Tariff. the present Tariff.

Mr. Sevenance spoke his hour in favor of the Mr. Tienatts next obtained the floor, and the Mr. TIBRATTS next obtained the floor, and the Committee rose, and after several trials, the House always hear distinctly.]

Things in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1846. I have intelligence from Harrisburg still more

Sales of Stocks -At First Board-8745 Le-

in that respect, perfectly trustworthy. SEN. GAINES .-- The correspondent of the Newark

This morning a fire broke out in the oil factory of Mr. A. W. Quimby. Warrenst, Charlestown.—
The factory with another building in the rear used as a press room, with all their contents were destroyed. A small stable in the rear, the property of Mr. Quimby was considerably injured. Mr. Quimby estimates his loss at \$28 000 in building and stock—insured for \$6500. South of the factory, the house owned by Kendail Bayley, and occupied by Kendail Bayley 2d, was much burned in the rear and roof, and furniture much damaged—no insurance. North of the factory the double house owned by Mrs. Fernald and occupied by John Sylvester and Slas Crane was entirely destroyed. The contents were mostly

house owned by D. J. Coburn and occupied by Aaron Crowsley and a Mr. Smith, which was badly hojured in the fron: and roof. The furniture was badly damaged—noinsurance on it. The house was insured for \$800 in the Charlestown. unoccupied house belonging to the heirs of John Coffran, was somewhat injured—insured for \$2000 at the Neptune office. Several other buildings were more or less injured by the fire, and a number of out-houses, &c. were burned.

Legislature of Louisiana, were invited by the officers of the army to a splendid banquet given on the 11th instant sanctioned Mayor Morris's Report, and appeared to feel previous to his defeat. ADAM P. PENTZ of this City, (said to be a

brother-in-law of Hon. Wm. B. Maclay,) has been appointed Naval Storekeeper at Brooklyn, vice Tennis Craven, removed. A number of the recruiting officers, which

A number of the recruiting officers, which arrived at New Orleans on the Galveston, came up on the Empire on Saturday, and left here yesterday on the Cincinnational that Doat. Among them were Capis. Mostgomery and Morris, and Lieuts. Ruggles, Reeve, Beardsley, Morris, Jordan, and fifty-five sergeants and privates. They had also a Mexican prisoner. Gen. Wool and staff also left. on they brought with them, attracted considera-

PRAIRIE INDIANS .- A company of Indian Chiefs of the various Tribes that go under the name of Frairie Indians, went up the river in the New. England on the 221 two Creeks and ten white men

New-York Constitutional Convention.

FOURTH WEEK-XXIVTH DAY.

Taxation of Property-Law Titles-A Ten Day's Recess-Electors and Candidates for Day's Recess—Electors and Candidates for Governor's Office - Colored Candidates -Daniel O'Connell-Mr. Penulman of Orleans -Equal Pights-Robert Owen in the Convention-Statistics.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 27th, 1846. To the Editor of The Tribune: SIR: The first 45 minutes was chiefly occupied

with Resolutions, especially that of Mr. Strong on taxation-and another 45 minutes was employed in considering propositions for an adjournment or reconsidering propositions for an adjournment of the cess of two to ten days—and the remainder of the sitting in the discussion of Mayor Morris's report.

By reference to my letter of Monday last, you will find a Resolution of Mr. Strong, providing that bonds, mortgages, &c., which are liens on real estate, shall not be taxed as personal property—that all real estate shall be taxed, to owner or occupant. all real estate shall be taxed, to owner or occupant, at its fair value-that persons holding mortgaon real estate shall be liable to the al taxed for said property, for a part of the tax proportioned to their interest in it. that the rich man who holds a \$4,000 mortgage on a farm worth \$5,000, shall be made to pay his fourfifths of the taxes, and not keep the poor farmer down with debt and taxes together, while the real owner goes free. Mr. STRONG said that he had ceased to hope for a remedy unless the principle were en-grafted on the Constitution—that this is the day of eform-that the Convention had been chosen to carry that reform into effect-that the country expects and that the Convention can accompli

See and only 30 millions on personal estate—no man would pretend to say that the personal estate was but 30 millions, but the truth was, it was not equitably taxed.
Messrs. Rhoades, Crooker, Marvin, Shepard and others also spoke; and it was truly remarked that if the Convention could render the fundamental law and the philanthropic Wilberforce, on that occasion, bore clear and perfect as a rule, in cases which had vainly occupied much time in the Legislature, and thus save future legislative differences, on important subjects, good would have been effected. The matter was then referred to Mr. Stetson's Committee.

MR. TAGGART of Genesee presented a resolu-tion, for inquiring whether it would be advisable to require that the titles of all laws should be in accordance with the matters contained in such laws.

Mr. Richmond should, that a bill had been entian Act to effect a legal reform, the object of which

was to increase lawyer's fees 25 per cent and other cases of very deceptive titles were cited. The Re-solution was then referred to Committee No. 2. [If it should not be determined to let the people vote on

all bills of a general character, about to be passed by the Legislature, why not prescribe the Georgia plan, and cause every bill to be published a sufficient number of days for the citizens to see and judge, not of the title, but of the measure itself! At a time when editors are publishing legal advertisements free, no one need talk of expense. The dishonest, or injudicious logislation which such a publication would prevent would, ten thousand fold, exceed the Mr. Russell proposed a ten days' recess, to in-

place. If a monument was to be erected, let it be erected by Congress, and upon a proper spot—upon a bill, where it would remain as long as the bill should last. home during the recess would be allowed.

Mr. Bascom thought they should keep at work and grapple with the subjects before them. The public were already complaining. Mr. Young of Wyoming had settled his affairs for a three months. session, and wanted to keep at work. Mr. PATTER-

the proper means for its erection. Lost—ayes 19. son would like to go home, and to stay there, but make 23. wished to do the business first for which he had The debate continued by Messrs. CRITTENDEN
and BENTON, and the resolution was then passed
by informally.

The joint resolution explaining an act of 1841, for
relief of Ckarles F. Sibbald, passed.

The following bills passed:—For relief of A. B.

Service, lay Collegary of Savangah, Granting ar.

For such a purpose, would not be well received.—

for such a purpose, would not be well received.—

The following bills passed:—For relief of A. B.

Straige A. B. Straige Collegary of Savangah, Granting ar.

For such a purpose, would not be well received. posed to the recess—he believed that to encu-so to \$10,000 additional expense on the public states would not be well received. for such a purpose, would not Judge Russias thought that they might get through by the first of October, which would leave but one month to print and circulate among the peo ple the proposed amended Constitution. One month was not too long for them to read, reflect upon, and consider its bearings, with a view to being able to vote understandingly upon it next November. Any purament over on or, at the most, two days, he could not agree to. Mr. Russell withdrew his prop-

The Convention resolved itself into a Comt of absence, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. McKay the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cobb, of Ga. in the The question was whether they should adopt the 2d section, the word 'Native' having been struck out. Mr. RUSSELL proposed to substitute for the section a proviso, that every qualified elector should be eligible to the office of Governor-that any citizen who could vote might be voted for, so that the wisest and best citizen might be freely chosen.

Mr. Jordan wished to know if it was inte

he left to their judgment. [Several members spoke whom I could not hear. My

left the question of qualification to Congress, which might and perhaps would reduce the period of nat-I have intelligence from Harrisburg still more cheering as to the payment of the August interest. The several Counties of the State whose taxes do not fall due in time to meet this demand on the Treasury, are taking active measures to anticipate their payment and by the middle of July will place a sum at the disposal of the State Treasurer ample for all immediate purposes. I have all along had faith that the old Canestoga wagon would draw clear of the ruts into which it had doundered by careless driving, and am pleased to see a prospect of the State. This provision might be supported, with the most perfect equality of rights to all. other jocular remarks, concluding by saying that he had voted to strike out the word "Native," but that in laying down rules for the choice of a Governor there could be no reasonable objections to a proviso the most perfect equality of rights to all

Mr. SHAVER of Albany, did not think the people would rebuke the Convention if they gave them free liberty of choice. When the time came, (and he had no fear that it ever would,) in which the people of York State should desire to go across the water to select a Governor, he did not care whether they chose Daniel O'Connell, Louis Philippe, or Queen Victoria. Thought their constituents were,

Mr. WORDEN of Ontario said that as it was con ceded that the popular will was the source of power here, the fewer restraints that they laid on that will, "I understand from a reliable and confidential source, that the President has ordered Gen. Games to be tried by Court Martial, on charges growing out of his recent movement at the South in calling into service volunteers to prosecute the war against Mexico, and that he is now under arrest awaiting the organization and convening of the Court."

This morning a fire broke out in the oil factors of Mr. A. W. Onlinky Warrenst, Charlestown.

Crane was entirely destroyed. The contents were mostly burned, or so much injured in removing as to be entirely would be second to no man in bowing to the popular worthless—the house was insured for \$1800 in the Charlestown Mutual Ins. Office, but the insurance will not cover the loss. Next norm of this building thehouse occupied by Robert Calder, Jr., was burned in roof and rear—it was insured at the State Mutual Insurance Office.

Mr. Nicholas of Ontario, had heard no competent objection raised to a five years' residence—would be second to no man in bowing to the popular will, well ascertained, and was determined not to led by popular clamor—was a Republican of the old Democratic school of '98, and had no idea of a mere stranger, whether from Europe or any of our neighboring States coming here, and had no idea of a mere stranger, whether from Europe or any of our neighboring States coming here, and had no idea of a mere stranger, whether from Europe or any of our neighboring States coming here, and had no idea of a mere stranger, whether from Europe or any of our neighboring States coming here. office.

Office.

Organization of the discontinuous and the state state of the double of the discontinuous and the state of the state Were five years too long for this?-Mutual, and for \$250 in the Cambridge Mutual office. An Instability, a love of change, had ever been charged against Republics. Why deserve this charge evils exist let us remove them. When new ful principles could be engrafted on the Constitution, let us engraft them. If there are changes which The Committee appointed to wait on Gen.

experience has shown to be necessary let us make them—but let us not substitute mere experiment, TAYLOR with the vote of thanks and Sword from the where uncalled for, for the lessons of experience [Mr. PENNIMAN was one of the Committee who had

at Matemoros, in the mansion occupied by Gen. Arista the shafts that had been leveled at it, in their full force.— He is a farmer at Eagle Harbor, a native of New-Hamp shire, between 50 and 60 years old, tall, very plain in hi appearance, near-sighted, and had not previously spoken at length. That he is not over-friendly to citizens from the opposite shores of Lake Ontario, in a political point of view, is evident-but I venture to predict that he will make an excellent Member-few better. He is intelligent, unassuming, spirited, and has a rich vein of caustic, dry humor, and native wit. At first, he speaks in restrained, diffident manner, but soon bursts upon th Convention, throwing the sparkling scintilations of his scarcasm about in every direction. I'm really glad he nce and several cannon balls and bomb- has been brought out. No Member obtained for himself a more attentive audience to-day than Mr. Penniman of Orleans. Though not handsome, certainly, the ladies, from their gallery, bestowed their most pleasant looks upon him. I had less sympathy with his neighbor, Mr. Waterbury, Gen. Root's successor from Delaware. He on the way of manning our they were about as near the state of nature as they could well be. Many of them would wear no clothes but their blankers, and half the time would wear no clothes but their blankers, and half the time of the legislation was to affix his name to a provise of the legislation was to affix his na were accompanied by or affixing a brand of inferiority on the foreheads of many of his constituents.]

Mr. PENNIMAN showed, at considerable length what State Constitutions have excluded foreign born citizens from the chief executive power, and in that cases a provision is made as to age-defende the insertion of the word "Native" in the report, and the exclusive principle it involved—appealed to the covention against the treatment his Committee had received; said it was dead, used up, all but its Chairman (Morris.) and he was 'speechless' [alluding to his silence during the whole of yesterday;] made a hit at Patterson, another at the President, balf a dozen home thrusts at the tormentors of the Com mittee, whose sufferings, he said, to borrow the mittee, whose sufferings, he said, to borrow the words of a great dignitary, "is intolerable." This

manner, in favor of the five years' residence, and the restriction as to age, remarking that such checks

were intended to enable the people to take a sober

second thought, and guard against moments of ex-

in New York, that almost threatened for time to flood and destroy them—the excitement that almost laid Philadelphia in ruins. It was in such times that checks were useful to society, and a term of residence of 3 or 5 years found to be of advantage. Mr. SWACKHAMER took the same view of the question as Mr. Russell, and went for the largest liberty of choice to the qualified electors. The Convention then adjourned. [The members of the Convention, and citizens of Albany, attended in large numbers last night and this morning, at the Capitol, to hear Mr. Robert Owen dis course upon Civil Government; and very many questions were propounded to him in writing, having relation to the Bible, Fourierism, education, the nature of man, and chiefly to his views of human improvement, to nearly all of which he gave replies. He is the founder Mr. Townsend said, the City of New-York pays of the Socialists, or Rational Religionists, a numerous half the State mill tax—the assessment is 240 millions, of which 170 is on real estate, 40 on banking, body in Britain, and his and their doctrines and proceedings have been the subject of snimsted debates in both houses of Parliament and throughout the nation. He has been long and, doubtless, sincerely engaged in promul-

gating his principles. Mr. Canning presented petitions

from him to the House of Commons, thirty years ago;

the most ample testimony to the high respectability of

Mr. Owen is a Welshman, very wealthy, possessed of

great moral courage and perseverance, and now in his

his moral character.

seventy-sixth year. He is much disliked, as far as his riptural dectrines are concerned, by the prelates of the Established Church in England. When a lad, he worked up the first bag of cotton ever imported into England from America, and at 20 had the sole charge of the first fine cotton factory established in Britain, at which 500 persons were employed. He purchased of Mr. Dale, his father-in law, a cotton-spinning establishment at New-Lanark, in Scotland, where he employed, during nearly 30 years, upward of 2,500 persons continually, educating many thousand children on a new principle. Jeremy Bentham was for some years one of his partners in business, and there it was that the infant school originated. He suggested to Prussia many principles of its educa tional system; lectured before the President of the United States and many Members of Congress, in the hall of the House of Representatives, in 1825; was offered by Mexico a tract of land, 1400 miles by 150, to try his plans in, but refused it, because all religions but that of lome were there prohibited. Lord Melbourne introduced him to Queen Victoria, to whom he presented an address from an Association holding his views. He has made many voyages across the Atlantic, and although deaf and very old, is strong, healthy, active, and steadily perseveres in spreading his principles, the nature of which I do not fully understand. He says he would divide these United States into States of 3,000 persons each; would make them a pure democracy, and do away elective institutions, as productive of strife; likes the Bible precept of love to one's neighbor, but thinks that Christianity and Scripture principles will never bring it into practice; believes in a God, or great Creative Power of the Universe; thinks Fourier's principles of association the work of a visionary theorist, but that he and his disciples have done good, by convincing many that there is something wrong in the present state of society; beis something wrong in the present state of society; or-lieves in the goodness of human nature, and that chil-dren, by example and instruction, can be made very good and kind, or almost demons in wickedness; thinks that in the course of a few generations, society will be ameilorated, and black and white. Turk, Christian and Mahometan, become useful to each other and happy; dislikes war; does not desire to do away the institution of marriage, but would evidently desire to make changes in the nature of it. His son, Robert Dale Owen, inherit his principles, is a Member of the present Congress, and

his principles, is a Member of the present Congress, and a very large landed proprietor in Indiana.

In answer to a question this morning, (i think,) by Mr. Chatfield, Mr. Owen said that the Domestic Government of his States of 3,000 would be vested to the men between 30 and 40; those between 40 and 50 would be members of the Foreign (or Federal) Government, and those over 50 its heads. He goes to Europe on the 1st of July, and intends returning next September, when he says be expects to see the Convention still busily engaged. The schedule of the ages, occupations, ancestry, birth-places, &c. of the 128 members of the Convention is now filled up. I send you a brief abstract, and hope that the original will be pristed. The only delegate omitted in past returns, was Ellehn B. Smith of Chenango, farmer, and a native of this State, whose age is 29.]

Things in Albany. Correspondence of The Tribune.

ALBANY, June 27th, 1846. The Coalition between Barnburnism and Old a critical condition. It was a union which the lead ers of both factions brought about as a matter of policy, but in which the rank and file never partici-pated. The incidents connected with the Bsmetments brought out the do

s placed between the parties.

Our citizens are flocking nightly to witness the miraculous deeds performed by the aid of Mesmer-ism. A young lady is the subject of the experi ments, and it seems that she can see much better with her eyes closed and bandaged than when they are open. Two or three members of the Convention are selected usually as a Committee on the part of the audience to see "fair

play."
The New-York City Guard passed through the city yesterday on their way from Troy, and were received by the Albany Burgesses Corps. They present a fine, sol-lier like appearance, and elicited the warm admiration of

The lamented HERRICK will be buried to-morrow m his late residence in Greenbush, directly opposite the . He had many sincere and devoted friends in Albany, this death is looked upon as a public bereavement. The late GANSEVOORT MELVILLE, whose remains have been conveyed in a state of preservation from Eu-rope, will also be buried to-morrow. His funeral takes place from the residence of his uncle, Hon. Peter Ganse-

ort, in this city. The Convention were hard at work to-day on the ort of Mr. Morris relating to the appointment of Gov-or and Lt. Governor, &c. and several amendments were offered, but pretty generally rejected.

ROBERT OWEN, the cosmopolite, delivered a lecture on Civil Government here last evening. It was well attended, principally by the members of the Convention.

Yours, &c. L. red, but pretty generally rejected

Santa Fe Trade-The Prairies-Emigration to Oregon, California, &c. We have been permitted to copy the following nteresting intelligence from a letter of Josiah Gregg,

Esq. author of Santa Fe and the Prairies, to his

publishers in this City.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo. June 12th, 1846. Last year the amount of the Santa Fe trade about equaled that of 1844, but during the present season, a much greater amount of merchandise (double—nearly triple) than ever has crossed the Prairies in one vear before will be taken (a large portion already under way) to Santa Fé. The aggregate will be more than a million cost-employing, it is thought, at least 350 wagons of the largest size, besides per haps 50 dearborns and smaller vehicles, etc. with seven or eight hundred men. About 200 wagons are already en chemin—the rest, chiefly pertaining to Mexicans, are in preparation.

The present year will doubtless close the Santa Fé trade substantially, for when Santa Fé shall become a part of the United States, the Chihuahua trade will be carried on from some Southern point trade will be carried on from some Southern point (most probably of Texas) as Santa Fé has only been of importance as a port of entry, whence the South ern cities of Chihuahua and others were supplied. In other regards beside the Santa Fe trade, this

will be a memorable year in the history of the Prairies. Beside the emigration to Oregon and California (amounting in the aggregate to some three or four hundred wagons, and perhaps 2000 souls,) the Prairies will doubtless be alive, during the season, with our armies. Near 2000 men (volunteers and dragoons) already prepared to march for Santa

Canal Tolis.

The amount received for tolls on all the New-York State Canals, during the third week in Janes. Same period in 1845...... 63,222

The aggregate amount received for tolls from the commencement of navigation to the third week in June, inclusive, is. \$859,393

Same period in 1845. 799,261

The receipts during the month of April of the pre-sent year, compared with 1845, show a diminution of \$80,871, and from the first of May to the third week in June, compared with the same period of past year, show an excess since of \$141.002, the average increase being over twenty thousand dollars per week. [Albany Eve. Journal.

Mr. Mooney, the Irish Historian, delivers a Fourth of July Oradon in the Court House in Troy.

RIOT IN LOUISVILLE, KY.-There was a disgraceful fracas at the Gait House on Saturds was a dis-graceful fracas at the Gait House on Saturds evening. 20th, in wich we are sorry to hear some of the Voluntees took a conspicuous part. Several persons were tungen, and knives and pistols were conspicuously objequet. We understand that one man had an arm nearly on of, and another was cut in the body

another was cut in the body.

On the same evening an attempt was made is create a disturbance in the lobby of the Theatre, which was quelted with some conderable difficulty. There was a root many rather "obstreperous" chaps in the dity on Samiday night—a real high lot of the "bolkoys." [L. Conie.

MARRIED: In Jersey City, on Thursday afternoon, 25th inst. by Rev. Mr. Haynes, Mr. ANDREW CLERK to Mrs. MAE. THA ROBERT, all of that place.

At Middletown, Ct. on Wednesday morning, 24thing, 2011 S. CONKLING S. Mr. Morris, who spoke, but not in his happiest

v Rev. Dr. Crane, NOAH S. CONKLING. Conkling & Co. of New York, to SARAHIMOGENE AD DISON daughter of Thomas Addison.

To the Holders of Indiana Bonds in the Unite States:

RESOLUTIONS

citement. Had they not had a temporary excitement in New York, that almost threatened for a time to Having acted in behalf of a large body of the holders of Indiana Bonds in Europe, in a negotiation with the Str. for the adjustment thereof; and a law having been passed at the last session of the Legislature making provision to the payment of the Bonds of the State on the principles therein expressed, and which has been communicated b the parties abroad, I have received by the Caledonia Reaner the following resolutions adopted by the committee by London having the business in charge, viz :

Ist. That under the circumstances stated in the report of Mr. Charles Butler, confirmed by a letter from his Enginency James Whitcomb, dated 5th February last, addressed to Mr. Palmer, it is the opinion of the understaned that will be for the interest of the bondholders of the State of Indiana to concur in the principle laid down is the act of the Legislature passed at Indianapolis on the 19th January last, for the adjustment of the public debt of that State by the payment of one mosety of the principal and interest y taxation, and the other molety by the property and tolked the canal from the State line adjoining Onio to Evansulle on the Ohio river, such property to be assigned to three trustees, and the State to be freed from responsibility of that portion of the debt and interest so to be secured.

2d. That Mr. C. Butler be requested to apply to the bookholders of the State of Indiana, resident in the United State. holders of the State of Indiana, resident in the United State for their cooperation with the bondholders in Europa, i carrying out the arrangement upon the principle state! London, 30th May, 1846.

N. M. ROTHSCHILD S. SONS.
PALMER, MACKILLOP, DENT & CA.
BARING, BROTHERS & CO.
PRED'R HOTH & CO.
MCRAISON, SONS & CO.
MAGNIAC, JABBINE & CO.

N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS

In order to carry out the object of the last resolution. take this method of respectfully requesting the holders a bonds, who may be desirous of securing the benefit of the law, to call at my office for information on the subjects otherwise advise me of their address, and of the amen held by them respectively, prior to the 11th day of Jul next. Unless certain provisions of the law be complied with by the first of January, 1847, it cannot take effect Prompt action on the part of bondholders is therefore de CHARLES BUTLER, No. 20 Nassau-st. New-Tork,

Dated New-York, 27th June, 1846. Fizgerald's Portable Burr stone Mill, as made by

steel surfaces—these latter soon becoming dull by us when they can be sharpened only at considerable er pense; while the burr-stone is little affected by use, an can easily be sharpened by the owner. This mill has n ceived many premiums and medals from the fairs & at New York and Philadelphia, and is stated upon ver competent authority to be the cheapest and best mile ever offered to the public. (National Intelligences, Business Notices.

AMID THE EXCUTEMENTS OF MAN and the conquete

of our victorious army on the Rio Grande, the public have need to be informed of other TRIUMPHS, no less in tentatious in their achievement. While GEN. TAYLOL with his forces chosen from the patriotic sons of the Ro PUBLIC, is scattering the arrows of Death among the Mrn. CANS abroad, DR. TAYLOR, with his chosen recruits from the vast domain of Vegetable NATURE, is scattering the seeds of Life among the emaclated victims of Con sumption, Liver Complaint, Asthma, &c. at home,—em-mies far more dangerous to the lives of our citizens that the rabble soldiery of Mexico to the lives of our troops. No proved by its immense circulation, and the hundreds of Vol ntary Cerdicates of cure which we are constantly receive ing and can be seen on file at the GENERAL OFFICE, 375 Bowery, where the Genuine can surely be obtained without danger of the imposition of COUNTERFEITS, with which the city is flooded from the fact of its great popularity with

GEEAT BARGAINS - Rich and fashionable Dress Goods -BARKER & TOWLE, 71 Catherine-st. lovite attention to their extensive and superb stock of Dress Goods, which they now offer at great bargains. The advance of the sesson induces them to make great reductions in prices and they are now prepared with rich emb. Lawns, fine Paris Musline, Ginghams, Gingham Lawns, fancy Muslins, rich alsh and fancy Shawls, fashionable Balzorines and Baregeswhich, together with all their Summer Stock, will be sid

We would advise our fair readers to call on frien! Barker, 281 Grand st. who is giving great bargains in printed musiles, silks, ginghams, mous, de lains and other styles of dress goods, having reduced his stock full 30 per cent, from former prices, as will be seen by hir al-

at from 20 to 30 per cent reduction from former prices.

vertisement in another column. SANDERSON'S FRANKLIN HOUSE,

Chesnut at between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

The subscriber having purchased of the Meura Subderson the lesse, furniture, and fixtures of this popular and central Hotel, dealres to inform his friends and the publi that it will be reopened for their reception on the first day of July next, having been during the recess, greatly es arged, thoroughly renovated, and refurnished. There have een added a very large and convenient Dining Saleen fo gentlemen, a private Ordinary for ladies, several new Par ors, and commodious Chambers, with other important in-

provements, which will greatly conduce to the comfortati The estering and collnary departments will be under the

Mr. JAMES M. SANDERSON whose ability to manage that portion of the establishment, it is well known, is unsurpassed in this country. The celebrated " Chef de Custne," PELLETIER, is also retained, to brated "Chef de Custne," PELLETTER, is also retained, to gether with a numerous corps of capable and obliging an appendix sistants, and the undersigned piedges himself that no effor shall be wanting on his part to make the "Franklio" the "ne plus ultra" of comfort, convenience, and good eating

Philadelphia, June 23, 1946 DANIEL K. MINOR. GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER HATS. -The new style of Som mer Hats just introduced are for sale by KNOX, 123 Fol ton-st. Sun Butldings. NOVEL STILE OF SUMMER HAT, 83 50 .- Genla, 214

Broadway, has introduced the novel style of Summer Hat. made of the same materials and finished in the same manner as his celebrated Gossamer Hat-extremely light .-PANAMA HATS .- A fine assortment for sale by C. KNOX.

Hatter, 128 Fulton-et Sun Buildings. SANDS's SARSAPARILLA.—Physiology teaches us that the process of nuri-lon in all animals, that is, the resoration of wasted parts, proceeds from the blood; and meled size rience has confirmed the doctrine first broached less that wasted parts, proceeds from the blood; and medical experience has confirmed the doctrine first broached less the haif a century ago, that Sarasparilis acts more directly adpowerfully upon the vinous fluids than any other anticline he pharmacopors. This preparation is the resulted many years of scientific experiment, and is admitted to be its most powerful, concentrated and searching preparation the root that has ever been employed in medical sixtuce. Scrotila, Leprosay, Ulicers, Diseases of the Skis, stall internal disorders not organic, but apringing from a six and internal disorders not organic, but apringing from a six and persons who are subject to cruptive and other application of the skis, stall complaints so frequently experienced by bot sails and children in Summer, will do well to take a few bodies of this valuable medicine.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. S. D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fullen-st corner of William SANDS, Druggists penerally throughout the United States. Fire \$1 per nottle. Six bottles for \$2.

for the positive cure and eradication of all sain disease more particularly Tan, Freckies, Sanburn, &c. is is had, bear in mind only at the original deposit of Wakes-first Store FROM Broadway. Also, the Poudre Spide is eradicating superfluous Hair, Vegetable Rooge for Chesoning Cheeks, Greatean Hair Dye, Lily White and string other articles for the totalet.

other articles for the totlet

NISLO'S—Attraction enough here to-day. All the Browith that prince of Comedians Gabriel, at their hese. Fix entertainments—the Comic Pantomime of Godenat ame them. Splendid preparations are going on for the youthlob, determined to gratify his country friends, has solid at great coat the whole Ravel family, who will give a sunificent bill of sice, and Edge, the Emperor of pyrotection has been binay for some weeks on s brilliant series of fix works that will outdo all his former efforts. Doctor Lardner's Lectures The fourteenth and last number of this uschis

will be published in about a fortnight. The preparation of a very full and complete Index to the entire Work delayed this number beyond the time originally nounced; but we trust the delay will be more than pensated by its usefulness. The back numbers may still be obtained, and personal wishing to complete their sets will please send of orders through our Agents or through bookseles country merchants as speedily as possible.

Price per number, 25 cents. GREELEY & MCELRATE, Published